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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900.
 Vol. 22, No. 22.

MARCH CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	93,610	17	83,720
2	92,310	18 Sunday	88,470
3	84,540	19	80,710
4 Sunday	87,690	20	82,570
5	82,250	21	81,980
6	82,610	22	81,330
7	82,510	23	81,580
8	83,430	24	83,040
9	82,560	25 Sunday	87,240
10	84,900	26	80,690
11 Sunday	87,730	27	80,690
12	81,820	28	79,670
13	81,820	29	80,090
14	81,960	30	80,770
15	82,710	31	82,655
16	81,860		

Total for the month..... 2,579,295
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed..... 60,302

Net number distributed... 2,518,993

Average daily distribution... 81,257

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of March was 7.86 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

NOT YET WHIPPED.

In the renewed spirit of aggressive now being manifested by the Boers in Lord Roberts's front there is some indication of a possible resistance and defense of Pretoria which may yet make good old Oom Paul Kruger's threat that the cost of the capture of the Transvaal capital would appall humanity.

There is reason to believe that the Boers are in strong force and well directed in the near vicinity of Bloemfontein and that they are contemplating offensive tactics and a possible effort to regain possession of that city. If this be true the near future may find the situation in South Africa suddenly grown intensely interesting. It will require Roberts's best generalship to prosecute without any serious setbacks his "holiday parade to Pretoria" with the Boers mobilized in their greatest strength and as full of fight as ever.

The outlook just at present is for a speedy development of the secondary phase of the South African war which shall contain a promise of a longer and more stubborn struggle than has of late been considered probable. And in figuring on these new developments it must never be forgotten that the Boers are a manful and liberty-loving people fighting for home and freedom. Such a people as a rule may not safely be reckoned as whipped until they have been exterminated.

MAKE A GOOD CASE.

It would seem to be incumbent upon the Globe-Democrat to cease its wailing and gnashing of teeth over the alleged sins and shortcomings of the local Democracy, especially in evidence, the Ziegenhein organ claims, in the management of the police force, and exert itself to bring about a betterment of these direful conditions.

It is true, as the Globe-Democrat tearfully says, that the February Grand Jury failed to find anything to condemn in the administration of police affairs. It is also true, as charged by that paper, that this was due to the fact that evidence warranting condemnation was not submitted to that Grand Jury. But was not this the fault of the Globe-Democrat itself, the chief accuser of the Police Board? And even though the February Grand Jury did fail to indict the police for inefficiency, is not the April Grand Jury now in session and ready to consider all evidence that may be brought before it?

The plain duty of presenting its case to the April Grand Jury is hereby earnestly urged upon the Globe-Democrat's fevered attention. It may be true, too, that the Ziegenhein organ shall find that this body has been particularly packed by Republican Judge Spencer in the interest of the alleged Democratic police machine. Who knows what may not be discovered by so remarkable an organ as the Globe-Democrat? It is certainly true that the Globe-Democrat did prosecute a searching investigation of the February Grand Jury, being fully prepared to scathingly arraign that body for partisan Democracy. It is also true that the Globe-Democrat found some eight or nine of the February Grand Jurors to be Republicans, thus destroying its thunder. Still, all sorts of skulduggery may have been practiced in impugning the April Grand Jury. And the Globe-Democrat should not hesitate to investigate Judge Spencer.

The people will expect to see the Globe-Democrat do its full duty in this field. On its own showing, the matter is a most serious one. The Globe-Democrat charges all sorts of sins to the account of the local police. Reformation is possible only through Grand Jury action.

tion. The April Grand Jury is now in session. The duty of the Globe-Democrat is plain.

AT SYNDICATE BIDDING.

With the Puerto Rican tariff bill enacted into law it will be interesting to note just what will be the final apology to history for a measure so distinctly unjust and tyrannical.

The imperial advocates of a discriminating tariff levied upon a part of the people of the United States in violation of the American Constitution have changed their exculcating plea with such amazing frequency and inconsistency during the debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill that it is impossible to tell just where they stand at the close. The mystery on this head is as great as that surrounding the authorship of the bill, already credited to divers and sundry persons, including Secretary of War Root and General Davis, the American Military Governor of Puerto Rico.

President McKinley's first conviction, as expressed in his December message to Congress, was that it was no plain duty to give free trade to the Puerto Ricans and thus save them from business and industrial stagnation and consequent distress.

It was suddenly discovered that the Puerto Ricans needed financial help, and that the way to give them this help was to tax them and then return the tax, minus collection and disbursement charges. Taking their money thus from one pocket, extracting a commission, then returning it to another pocket, was urged as a most beneficent plan.

It was urged next that the tariff bill was drawn, not because the President's party desired to tax the Puerto Ricans, but because the Puerto Ricans pointedly asked to be taxed. Again, it was argued that, even if such a bill was an injustice to the Puerto Ricans, it was necessary as a precedent with which to bar the Philippines from free trade. Next, the argument was that the American flour and codfish trusts were trying to get into Puerto Rico, and that the tariff would force them to contribute to the support of the Puerto Ricans.

Never in the course of the debate, however, was the truth confessed that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was drawn at the dictation of the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts of the United States, that these syndicate influences overruled and nullified the President's recommendation for free trade, that the President himself changed front at the bidding of the trusts, and that the whole affair constituted the most flagrant exhibition of Republican subservency to syndicate mastership yet known in American political history. Nevertheless, this is the truth which the American people must remember. The Puerto Ricans have protested in vain against being burdened with a tariff tax when they were already starving. American public sentiment has protested in vain. The abuse of the trusts had been issued. It has been obeyed to the letter.

SHOWN BY COMPARISON.

The following statistics, collected by Mr. Henry W. Lamb, president of the New England Free Trade League, showing the difference in price in England and the United States of products manufactured by trusts protected by a tariff, are evidence of the widespread influence which these tariff-protected trusts exert in depressing subsidiary manufactures which use their raw materials and in taxing the consumer.

Article	Quantity	U. S. Price	Eng. Price
Lard	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
Wool	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
Wool	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
Wool	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
Wool	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
Wool	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
Wool	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
Wool	100 lbs.	\$1.10	\$1.00
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In every case the United States place a duty on the product named which keeps out foreign manufacturers and has enabled American manufacturers to combine into trusts. In many cases the American manufacturers ship their products to England and sell there at the lower prices, while American consumers are obliged to pay the higher prices made possible by the tariff.

Many of the products named are used as raw materials by American manufacturers in their processes. Obligated to pay higher prices for their raw materials, they are hopelessly handicapped in competing with English manufacturers and forced out of the foreign markets entirely.

The simple repeal of the tariff which protects these trusts would instantly bring the price of their product to the level of the price in England with the cost of transporting the product to this country added. The party which declines to take this simple action to repress these trusts is responsible for the resulting condition.

PACK IN FULL CRY.

It was a foregone conclusion that Webster Davis's resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior would be the first step in the long and arduous journey to the truth about the Boer war for independence would be promptly followed by a concerted Republican attempt to belittle and discredit the Missouri.

The administration organs have given tongue on Mr. Davis's trail in a fine chorus. The Globe-Democrat in St. Louis has struck the key with a precision as true as if it had been sounded direct from Washington. According to this local organ of the imperialists, Mr. Davis's resignation cuts no figure—he was practically relieved before his departure. His advocacy of the Boer cause, the Globe-Democrat thinks, will be largely an exhibition of "flowers of rhetoric and emotional thrills of dictation." His visit to South Africa strikes the Globe-Democrat as having been exclusively a "funny" one. The imperialist organ even finding something to laugh at in the spectacle of the 2,000 earnest Boer patriots who so hopefully bade Mr. Davis farewell on his return to the great Republic to which they look for sympathy and help.

It is not probable that these attempts of the administration press to minimize the effect of Webster Davis's repudiation of McKinleyism will seriously influence public opinion. The American people have of late seen McKinleyism in its true colors. They have learned its true subservency to England. They know of its bondage to the syndicates, proved afresh by the infamy of the

Puerto Rican tariff bill. They see in its hostility to the cause of freedom in South Africa its utter abandonment of American principles and American faith. They will not be likely to heed the bound cry of the pack now howling administration quarry in the person of Webster Davis.

This man's story of what he saw in South Africa will be an American's appeal to the American people in behalf of a race fighting for freedom as our American forefathers fought in 1776. The story will be heard in the spirit in which it is told. It will not be possible for the imperialists to nullify its significance. And the popular judgment on the administration's hostility to the Boer cause, crystallized into action by Webster Davis's championship of that cause, will be expressed at the polls next November.

NEAR-SIGHTED IDEAS.

The supporters of the Puerto Rican tariff cling to the first effects of that measure and refuse to pursue its later operation. Their pertinacity is "worthy of a better cause."

Republican orators cling to the representation that as the trusts now own all the sugar and tobacco in Puerto Rico the trusts alone would be benefited by free trade. These trusts, they declare, bought the sugar and tobacco from the Puerto Rican planters while the tariff was still in force, and the planters were forced to let it go at a low price because of this tariff. Now, remove the tariff, and the trusts, not the planters, would be benefited.

These debaters forget absolutely to consider that Puerto Rico's planters will raise other crops of sugar and tobacco, will sell them to buyers, and will receive a price for them in the spirit of the absence of the tariff will cut a decided figure.

Trusts may or may not own sugar and tobacco in Puerto Rico. Whether they do or not, a tariff is destructive of trade and the Puerto Ricans, the United States mainland being their best market, would be damaged this year and every year.

Besides, the question is, where all a moral one. We promised equality under the Constitution. We are asserting the right of despotism. This breach of faith is criminal, trusts or no trusts.

Efforts to throw obstacles in the way of the Kern lighting company can be understood only as made in behalf of inimical corporations. If the protest of Mr. Dennis Devoy against the issuance of a charter to the Kern company is successful, it will only show that a law intended to protect the public can be used to injure the public. All these maneuvers are well known to be in the interest of a lighting corporation which is a plain monopoly.

The attention of members of the Tri-State Medical Society, now in session in St. Louis, is attracted to a remarkable exhibit in St. Louis which should interest every doctor in the country—a City Hospital which is at all points everything a well-equipped, thoroughly improved, modern hospital should be.

Hanna's pronounced desire that Roosevelt should commit himself to accept the second place on the Republican ticket under McKinley, coupled with the present movement to put Roosevelt in the first place, is another proof that Hanna has a prophetic soul.

Double-opinion Magoon of the Division of Insular Affairs will probably contend in the matter of his lighting change on the Puerto Rico tariff problem that there are always two sides to every question.

Having agreed with Supply Commissioner Meier that there is nothing to investigate in the Supply Department, how may Boss Ziegenhein consistently be expected to order an investigation?

The determination of Governor Nash of Ohio to honor no requisition from Kentucky unless both Taylor and Beckham sign it should bring his battling average up among the topnotchers.

The telegraph company which owns the cable cut by Dewey in Manila Bay is having some trouble collecting damages. Dewey served the feast and it's not his work to wash the dishes.

Officials who charged up that \$55,880.65, expended for what Mr. McMahon calls "hellions street sweeping," will doubtless plead that they unquestionably did away with the dust.

Things and repeaters were very much in evidence at the local Republican primaries, but the decent citizen who desires good government was, as usual, conspicuous by his absence.

Our imperialist President may safely be counted on to enter any coalition of European monarchies intended to prevent the threatened formation of an Italian Republic.

"The whole world do I defy," seems to have been Senator Beveridge's motto when he argued for free trade for Puerto Rico and declared that he would vote for a tariff.

In reply to Webster Davis's truths about the Boers the administration organs will doubtless submit a choice assortment of lies about Webster Davis.

For daring to proclaim his allegiance to the cause of liberty will the administration imperialists now indict Webster Davis for treason?

Colonel Broadwood's experience proves that the Boers are doing their level best to keep the British from becoming overconfident.

It appears that Webster Davis would sooner be right than be Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

Victoria is now well on the way to visit her loving Irish subjects in her beloved Dublin. God save the Queen.

Sun in Your Bones.

There are some things that money can't buy. One of them is the power of gold. Often getting youth's happiness by. In the strife to be rich when we're old. And of late days how perfect is this. That no sound money can buy. When we yield to the indolent bliss Of an all-shining day in our bones!

It never up all these desires. In the night when we can share. The lazy tramp under the trees. Alike with the proud millionaire. There's a time when we all must be done—And it comes on a sweet April day. With the sun shining in our bones! RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

KRATZ TO FIGHT H. BESCH IN COURT.

Will Question the Legal Status of Charles Warner, Who Received Delegate's Certificate.

CLAIM OF FRAUD SET UP.

Declares Besch Violated the Agreement Made Before the Primary and That He Was Denied Representation.

The factional fight among the Republicans of the Tenth Ward, which first developed before the primary election, has been renewed with increased violence as a result of the election. The Tenth Ward is the stronghold of Henry Besch, City Engineer, and Supply Commissioner Fred C. Meier, adherents of the Mayor. It is also the home of Councilman Charles Kratz, who has a large following in the ward, and has lately developed great strength as a leader. Kratz is looked upon as an uncompromising enemy of the administration, and his growing influence was feared by Besch and Meier.

When the time for filing delegates for the primary election came around five delegates were filed from the Tenth by Besch, Meier and Kratz. Besch and Meier, looking over the delegates, concluded that Kratz was a dangerous antagonist, and overtures were made by which a compromise was reached. The ward is entitled to nine delegates, and Kratz agrees that Besch agreed to allow him to name five of these delegates, with the understanding that all the delegates save one were to be withdrawn. He also declares that he was to be allowed equal representation in the appointment of the judges. With this understanding Kratz agreed to West Baden, Ind., for his health, leaving his interests would be properly looked after.

When the returns from the Tenth Ward were received at the close of the election, a peculiar state of affairs was revealed. It was found that in the district in which the judges had been assigned, 185 votes had been cast on the face of the returns. Of these, 140 were found to have the name of F. W. Clements substituted, and the name of Charles Warner substituted. Clements is one of Kratz's strongest supporters, while Warner is said to be a member of the Besch faction.

There was a row when this was discovered, and Kratz was hurriedly summoned home. Kratz appeared before the Election Commissioners, and demanded that the certificate of election be issued to Clements. The Commissioners appeared to the City Council, who rendered an opinion to the effect that Warner, having received a majority of the votes cast, was entitled to the certificate.

Kratz declares that he was the victim of treachery in the election. He says the men nominated by him for judges were not appointed, other men being substituted at the last moment without his knowledge or consent. He also declares that there were no votes cast in the second district, as there was no contest, and he believes all of the votes thus marked for Warner are fraudulent.

Kratz has engaged Attorneys Krim, Fautsch and Houtz to look after his interests, and the contest will be taken to the circuit courts.

The legal status of Warner as a delegate will be questioned, as he did not comply with the preliminaries required under the provisions of the law.

NINE NEW FACES.

Republican City Committee Appointed by Delegates.

The members of the new Republican City Central Committee were chosen yesterday by the delegates elected at the primary election. The following is the list: First Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Second Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Third Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Fourth Ward—W. M. J. J.; Fifth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Sixth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Seventh Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Eighth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Ninth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.; Tenth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.

Twenty-second Ward—Hiram Lloyd. Twenty-third Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr. Twenty-fourth Ward—W. M. J. J. Twenty-fifth Ward—George P. Weinbrunn. Twenty-sixth Ward—Charles E. Carroll. Twenty-seventh Ward—F. H. Kreismann. Twenty-eighth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr. Twenty-ninth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr. Thirtieth Ward—John C. Knebel, Jr.

Warden Stark's Visit. Warden J. D. Stark of the Missouri Penitentiary came down yesterday to consult with the local Board of Prisoners. Stark says the present health of the inmates of his big "hotel" is the best possible, and he expects to see the prison charges in as healthy condition as possible.

Fifteenth Ward Democrats. There will be a mass meeting at Brackley Hall, Fifteenth Ward, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Fifteenth Ward Democratic Club, this evening. Prominent speakers will be present, and the meeting is an important political and social event.

Second Performance of "Lohengrin." Mr. William Van Wagoner, the new tenor of the Castle Square Opera Company, made his St. Louis debut last night as Lohengrin. Mr. Van Wagoner has an ideal personality for the swan-knight; he has also a beautiful voice, which refused to be controlled in the first act. In the second act he did much better; but even at that, it was plainly to be seen that he is a newcomer to the stage. The rest of the matter is, he has only sung in church choirs and at concerts, and has had no histrionic training at all. For this reason it is a great piece of daring on his part to undertake so pretentious a role as Lohengrin.

Mr. Van Wagoner has a full list of the Republican Committee of the Nineteenth Senatorial District to meet at Rogersville April 9 to fix the time for the next convention to nominate a candidate for the State Senate.

To Fix Convention Date.

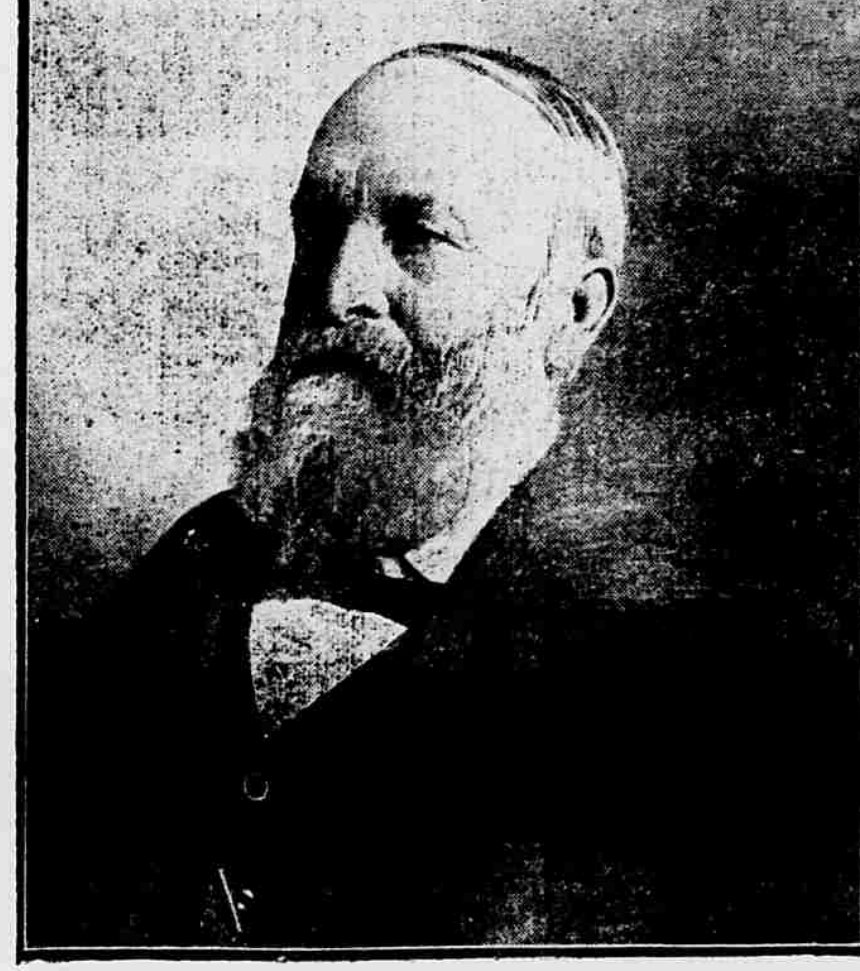
REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Hartsville, Mo., April 3.—Secretary R. J. White today issued a call for the Republican Committee of the Nineteenth Senatorial District to meet at Rogersville April 9 to fix the time for the next convention to nominate a candidate for the State Senate.

Ramsey Temperance Nominees.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Ramsey, Ill., April 3.—The temperance mass convention here tonight nominated a village clerk as follows: President, George D. Cooper; Trustees, J. E. Smith, J. C. Hoffman; Clerk, C. S. Courtney.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

SLAUGHTER-VOGELSANG WEDDING THIS EVENING.



C. H. VANDIVER OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Mr. Vandiver, candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, May 1, 1837. He served four years in the Confederate service, was Lieutenant commanding Company F, Seventh Virginia Cavalry; came to Missouri in 1861, and established a permanent residence in 1880. He was elected to the Missouri State Senate in 1888.

MISSOURI MAY BE AGAINST MCKINLEY.

Indications Now Are That Colonel R. C. Kerens Prompted Webster Davis to Resign.

A new phase to the situation in Republican circles has developed since the resignation of Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, became known in Missouri. There are whispers that an attempt may be made by the Missouri contingent to throw the strength of the State in the Philadelphia convention to some one beside Mr. McKinley.

Webster Davis, who held the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Hittchcock, was appointed at the suggestion of National Committeeman R. C. Kerens, whose friend he had been since the famous senatorial caucus fight at Jefferson City following the Springfield convention. Davis followed the Springfield convention, and became one of the leading voices in the fight to place Mr. Davis in the Department of the Interior. This was a part of the plan to place Mr. Kerens in the Department of the Interior, who was a close friend of Davis's.

Webster Davis took a notion that he was wanted in South Africa, so he set out for that tempestuous country, where he spent several months. When he stepped off the boat at New York on his return, according to newspaper dispatches, the first person to look him up was Mr. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri. Mr. Kerens proceeded from New York to Washington to see Mr. Davis. Inside of a week his resignation from the office was announced and he accompanied his departure by declaring indirectly that he will place a few terms in the side of the administration. Coming as he does after the conference with Mr. Kerens, it is hardly possible that he would not be a part of the plan to place Mr. Kerens in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Davis would hardly attempt the step he has just taken without consulting his friend and adviser, Mr. C. Kerens. If the result of the conference is the resignation of Mr. Davis and the dropping of a stinger or two at the same time, the attitude of Mr. Kerens toward the administration is plainly defined. Those who are acquainted with the close relations which Mr. Davis bears to Mr. Kerens will not doubt that Mr. Kerens gave his consent to the action.

While it is well known by the best posted politicians of St. Louis that Mr. Kerens is a fact in places, Mr. Kerens is not on good terms with Mr. Kerens. It is hardly possible that he would not be a part of the plan to place Mr. Kerens in the Department of the Interior.

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SLAUGHTER-VOGELSANG WEDDING THIS EVENING.

Miss Clara Vogelsang, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vogelsang, and Charles H. Slaughter of Ottumwa, Ill., will be married this afternoon at half after six o'clock at the Vogelsang residence, No. 1 Wilmersmore place. The floral decorations of the home will be entirely in pink and white, with white and pink flowers. In the Empire parlour Mr. Webster will arrange a flower effect with pink palms and vines, where the wedding party will stand during the ceremony. Mr. Slaughter will stand during the ceremony and Mr. Vogelsang will stand during the ceremony. The ceremony will be in the hall beneath the staircase, and the wedding march will be played by the orchestra.

Only members of the immediate family are to be present at the ceremony, which the Reverend Doctor Rhodes will perform. The bride's party will consist of Miss Clara Vogelsang, Miss Slaughter, and Miss Vogelsang. The bride will wear a white gown with a high collar and long sleeves. The bridegroom will wear a white suit with a high collar and long sleeves. The ceremony will be in the hall beneath the staircase, and the wedding march will be played by the orchestra.

After the ceremony there will be a wedding dinner for the family and bridal party, and later a reception from 8 until 11 o'clock. For this several hundred cards have been issued.

Miss Vogelsang will wear white satin brocade in sprays of morning glories, and a high collar of the same material. The bridegroom will wear a white suit with a high collar and long sleeves. The ceremony will be in the hall beneath the staircase, and the wedding march will be played by the orchestra.

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